Catawba Journal.

VOL. IV.] CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1828. [NO. 177.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY LEMUEL BINGHAM,
At Three Dollars a year, paid in advance.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid and charged accordingly.

NEW CONFECTIONARY, FRUIT STORE, &c.

THE subscriber informs the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that she has rented the house lately occupied by Mr. Thomas A. Norment, as a Grocery, and that she has just opened an assortment of Candies, of every description, Almonds, Figs, Prunes, Raisns, Pearl Barley, Rice, Smoked Herrings, Oysters, Crackers, Pickled Fish, and Philadelphia Beer; with a supply of Coffee and Sugar, &c.

RACHEL COHEN.

January 21, 1828—3mt79

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between THOMAS TROTTER & CO. was dissolved on the 15th instant, by mutual consent. Persons indebted to us will please call and settle their respective accounts, without delay, as we wish to close the concern as soon as possible.

Charlotte, Jan. 22d, 1828—67.

TROTTER & HUNTINGTON, *Watch Makers and Jewellers.*

OF the late firm of THOMAS TROTTER & Co. have removed their establishment to the building opposite Mr. Jno. Sloan's new house, about 50 yards north of the Court-House, where they are prepared to carry on the above business, in all its various branches, with neatness and despatch. They have a handsome assortment of gold and silver Patent Levers, and good plain Watches; Gentlemen's and Ladies' gold Chains, Seals and Keys; Pearl, Filagree and Paste Ear Rings, Breast Pins and Finger Rings, of handsome patterns; Silver Table and Tea Spoons, and various other articles in their line, which they will sell low for CASH. No exertions will be spared, on their part, to give complete satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.

Charlotte, Jan. 29, 1828.—66.

THE HIGH BRED HORSE JANUS.

HAVING purchased this valuable Horse from Mr. Stockton, I will stand him the ensuing season at my stable, on Sugar Creek, the four first working days in each week, to be let to mares at the reduced price of three dollars the single visit, paid at the time of service; five dollars the season, payable the 15th of October next; and ten dollars to insure a mare with foal. The season will commence the 10th of March and end the first of August. Care will be taken to prevent accidents or escapes, but I will not be liable for either.

JANUS was got by Gen. Hampton's Old Twig. A further description is deemed useless, as it is hoped that all who wish to breed fine and valuable colts, will call and judge for themselves.

JAMES DINKINS.

February 28, 1828.—8t80.

YOUNG SIR ARCHIE,

By Old Sir Archie, of Roanoke,

WILL stand the ensuing season, at the store of *Burton & Clayton*, at Beaty's Ford, within 18 miles of Lincolnton, and 23 of Charlotte; and will be let to Mares at the very moderate price of $8 the season, $5 the single leap, and $15 the insurance, the money for insurance will be claimed as soon as the mare is discovered to be with foal, or the property changed.

SIR ARCHIE

is a beautiful *dark bay*, 7 years old next spring, upwards of 16 hands high, of great power, action and vigor; and, in point of blood, is inferior to no horse in the Southern States, as will be seen by the following certificate from Judge Cameron and Mr. Bennehan, of Orange, which fully establishes his pedigee:

"We certify, that the bay Stud horse *Young Sir Archie*, sold in August last to Mr. Alfred M. Burton, of Linclon county, was raised by us; that he was got by Old Sir Archie, his dam by Eagle, his gran-dam by the imported horse Druid, his great, great dam, by Mark Anthony. He was six years old last spring.

January 22, 1828.

DUNCAN CAMERON,
THOMAS D. BENNEHAN."

The season will commence on the 1st of March, and end on the 1st of August; good pastorage will be furnised gratis, and grain at the market price, if required; care will be taken to prevent accidents or escapes, but no liability for either.

ALFRED M. BURTON.

February 12, 1828.—5t77.

6¼ CENTS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, William Boyd, an indented apprentice. Any person that will deliver the said apprentice to me at my house, shall receive the above reward.

JACOB LEAK.

Lincoln County,
March 16, 1828.—3t77p.

Christianity.—Christianity contains a professed revelation of the will of God, exhibits obvious and simple evidence of the nature of virtue and vice, furnishes the strongest possible motives for virtuous conduct, often reforms vicious men, prompts to extensive philanthropy, imparts principles that support men under the trials of life, assures us of eternal existence beyond the grave, and if it is not an eternal portion of felicity, it is not its own fault.

Gregory.

Spanish Maxim.—Perfect equality exists only among the dead.

LAND & NEGROES for Sale.

BY Virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed by William Scott, to secure a certain debt therein mentioned, I will sell, at public vendue on Tuesday, the 29th of April next, on the premises, that valuable tract of LAND, known by the name of the Brick House tract, lying on the south branch of Mill-Creek, two miles west of Tuckaseege Ford, joining the lands of Capt. Caldwell, John Beaty, James Smith and others, containing 570 acres.

Few tracts of equal size, in this section of country, afford a greater proportion of good land. A particular description is deemed unnecessary, as those wishing to purchase will, of course, examine for themselves.

The *Gold Mine* on this tract is considered equal to any in the gold region. So far as it has been examined, its mineralogical features are superior to those of the richest mines in Mecklenburg, abounding in vast quantities of pyrites, which scientific miners pronounce the true gold ore.

At the same time and place, I will sell two likely negro women, and one or two children.

Terms, one-third cash; approved cash notes will be taken for the remaining two-thirds.

SIDNEY J. HARRIS.

Lincoln County, March 14, 1828.—3t77.

VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

BEING desirous to remove from this country, I offer for sale my *HOUSE and LOTS* in the town of Charlotte, where I at present reside. On the premises is a good dwelling house, large and convenient *Store House*, and all other out buildings necessary for the comfortable residence of a family; together with a Well of *most excellent* water. The lot is in good repair, all the fences having been made new within a few months past. The situation is one of the most desirable in the village, either as regards *health*, a stand for *business*, or good neighborhood.

I will also sell a tract of land adjoining the town. The land is of good quality, well timbered, and what is cleared, under a good fence. The price will be made to suit the times. Apply to the subscriber.

GREEN KENDRICK.

Charlotte, March 12th, 1828.—74tf.

NOTICE.

THE noted JACK, formerly the property of Mr. Hundly, of Virginia, will stand at my plantation, two miles north of Charlotte, under the management of James Murphey, sen. Jack is in fine order, and will be let to mares at five dollars the season; ten dollars to insure; and two dollars the single visit. The season has now commenced, and will end the last of July. This Jack is considered as sure as any other, as all the mares, with very few exceptions, put to him last year, are with foal.

WM. DAVIDSON.

March 15th, 1828.—74tf.

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law. Fall Term, 1827.

Jane Bain *vs.* Andrew Bain.—Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not a resident of the State:—It is is Ordered by the court, that publication be made 6 weeks in the Catawba Journal, for the defendant to appear at our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for Mecklenburg county, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on 7th Monday after the 4th in March, 1828, and answer, plead or demur to petitioner's petition; otherwise it will be heard ex parte, and decreed accordingly.

JAS. M. HUTCHISON, c. s. c. l.

6t81—per. adv. $2 50.

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Equity, Fall Term, 1827.

John Weeks, Adm'r. *vs.* Tho: G. Polk, Ex'r. and others,

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Richard Sadler and Mary his wife; Thomas Robinson and Rebecca his wife; Moses Aiken and Jane his wife; Osborne Robinson, Jane Robinson, Alexander Robinson, Nancy Robinson, James Robinson and Thompson Robinson, defendants in this suit, live beyond the limits of this state: Ordered, that publication be made six weeks in the Catawba Journal, that they appear at the next Court of Equity, to be held for said county, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday of March, 1828, and plead to the bill of complaint of John Weeks, Administrator with the will annexed, of James Robinson, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered against them.

D. R. DUNLAP, *Clerk.*

April 1, 1828—pr. adv. $2 50

Constable's Warrants.

For sale, at the Journal Office.

TWENTIETH CONGRESS.

SPEECH OF MR BARTLETT.

Extract from Mr. Bartlett's Speech in the House of Representatives.

In answer to the interesting view of our financial prosperity presented by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Sergeant,) who addressed the House on Saturday, the gentleman from Virginia has said that this and former Administrations have not accounted for all the means which came into their hands—that five millions a year, are accounted for—that if, in twelve years, they have paid seventy millions of public debt, they had three hundred millions of revenue. Whence the gentleman obtains his 3 hundred millions does not appear. But suppose that the true sum, he surely can be at no loss to find, in the interest of the public debt, an occasion for an application of the real difference between the receipts and the payment of the expenses of Govenment, and reduction of the principal. But take the gentleman's own position, and how eminently above every other Administration does he elevate the present. He makes nine years of former Administrations pay but thirty seven millions of debt, with an income of two hundred and twenty-eight millions of revenue; while the present, in three years, has paid thirty-three millions of principal and interest, with but seventy two millions revenue, and has also expended twelve millions for permanent works of internal improvement. "It will, (says the Secretary, in his last annual report,) be satisfactory to Congress to know, that during the three years in question, besides these payments made on account of the debt, and all other payments to meet the annual expenses of Government, large sums have been applied to objects wearing a character neither temporary or annual." The sum thus expended for permanent improvements, is stated to be twelve millions. The Secretary adds, "a nation, that after providing for the regular support of its Government is seen to proceed in this manner in the payment of its public debt, & in additional disbursements so considerable, for which equivalents remain, that, for the most part, are of permanent value to the nation, cannot be regarded as other than prosperous in its financial condition."

That part of the gentleman's calculations which was intended to show that burdens borne by the People of this country are greater than have been estimated, does not pretend to connect with that result any censure of those who now administer the Government. But, I am not willing that the People be induced to believe they are suffering evils from any causes that do not exist. If I understood the gentleman's purpose, it was to prove a great amount of tax to the Government, to be paid by the People; and with the liberty of assuming what premises we choose, any desired result is easily obtained. He assumes, as the amount of revenue twenty-five millions—the true receipts of the year being twenty-two millions. He adds five millions as the percentage of the merchant, of which I do not understand the process of converting into a Government tax. To this thirty millions, twenty millions are added for the taxes assessed for the support of Government by the States; while the fact is, that if all the States assessed the same as Virginia and New York, the whole sum would be but twelve millions. So far from this, many of the States raise no more than from forty to sixty thousand dollars annually, for the support of Government, making a gross sum of about one milliom instead of twenty millions. We should, of course, come to very different results. That gentleman, assuming as the amount paid, fifty millions of dollars, while we find no proof of a sum over twenty-three millions.

Another argument to support the charge of extravagant expenditure, is attempted to be founded upon a comparison of this and the Administration of Mr. Jefferson. I thank the gentleman for calling us to this comparison. It proves that the economical principles of Jefferson were not so successfully reduced to practice even by himself, as they have been during the last three years. From three or four millions, in Jefferson's Administration, says the gentleman, our expenditures have increassed, in one-fourth of a century, to twenty-five millions.

[Mr. Rives rose to explain. He said he considered three or four millions as the ordinary current expenses of Jefferson's Administration; and the ordinary current expenses of the present to be thirteen millions.]

Mr. Bartlett said he did not know how the gentleman made his thirteen millions.

Mr. Rives said he would tell him. It was by taking the amount paid toward the debt from the whole amount of expenditures.

Mr. Bartlett. A much simpler process, and one which has the advantage of being accurate, is, to take the estimates of expenditures for the year as appear by the Secretary's report, which, instead of thirteen millions, gives us the precise sum of $8,990,380 44.]

In 1801, the expenditures of the Government were $12,624,646 36—the receipts of the same year were $12,846,530 95. In 1808, the expenditures of Government were $16,764,580 20—the receipts of the same year were $17,160,661 93. In the first of which years the amount of what the gentleman terms the current expenses of Government, was a fraction over six millions five hundred thousand dollars, instead of the sum of three or four millions by him supposed.

What was the condition of this country then, and what is it now? Can the habiliments of the cradle be fitted to the size and proportions of manhood? At that period referred to, this House consisted of one hundred and forty members—now, of two hundred and thirteen. The Senate then consisted of thirty-two members—now of forty-eight. The expenses of these two branches was then 164,526 dollars—it is now 471,800 dollars. For an Army, in 1802, we had 2.400 men, at a cost of 844.009 dollars; we have now 6.000 men, at a cost of 2,050,317 dollars. We had then, instead of a Navy, six frigates, seven sloops of war, and some gunboats—with nine Captains, thirty-six Lieutenants, and one hundred and fifty Midshipmen, at a cost of $900,000—we now have seven ships of the line, eleven frigates, twelve sloops of war, besides schooners and smaller vessels—with thirty-three Captains, two hundred and twenty nine Lieutenants, and three hundred and ninety-two Midshipmen, at a cost of 3,286,649 dollars. What was then our territory compared with the present, and what the condition of it? The whole region Northwest of the Ohio sent a single Delegate—who is now in the Senate, supported by eighteen Representatives, and five other Senators from the same Territory. The arm of our Government, on the South, has been extended to the Gulf of Mexico; on the West, we approach the Rocky Mountains; and the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. FLOYD] is already impatient to plant our standard at the mouth of the Oregon.

Since that period, our domain has every where been extended by extinguishment of Indian title. Our country has been carried triumphantly through war. Millions, in claims growing out of it, have been paid, while a million and a half in a year has been distributed to the remnant of the Patriot Army of the Revolution. The soldiers of the Army, with their increased pay, and present perfect organization, it will be found, cost us less per man, than at the time referred to, while the permanent fortresses upon our coasts and frontiers, give security to our towns and territory. Though in war, our gallant Navy commands respect, and secures favor—yet, in peace, we feel its expenses, and forget its protection. It is too often spoken of as an expenditure for the seaboard, and for the merchant. True, it is the shield to our citizen and his property in the remotest sea, but this benefit is enjoyed equally by the farmer beyond the Alleghany, as the citizen of the port whence the squadron sails. The protection given to our commerce is a reduction from the rate of insurance, always in effect paid by the grower of the product, or the consumer of the import—and during one period of our Government, an expenditure of $2,800,000 in increasing the Navy, saved to the country $8,600,000 in a single year, in the reduction of premiums of insurance upon our tonnage.

The expenses of foreign intercourse have been a theme of great complaint, and one upon which the gentleman has also instituted a comparison. I will not only attend to his comparison, but extend it back to the origin of the Government. Let us, however, take with us the fact, that we have now more missions upon the continent of South America, than we have upon the continent of Europe. By the reduction of the grade of the mission at Chili to a Charge, Government has been enabled to send a Charge to Denmark, where we have claims in controversy.

The gentleman stated, that the expense of foreign intercourse in the three last years of Mr. Monroe's Administration, amounted to 280,000 dollars, and the same expense in the three first years of the present, amount to 413,000 dollars; making the present exceed the former by 267,000 dollars. The fallacy or error of the statement, is in imputing to Mr. Adams one year of the expenses incurred and provided for before he came to the office. The appropriation for 1825, was made in February, and with which, Mr. Adams had no more to do than his successor, whoever he may be, now has with the appropriation of this year. The amount of appropriations for foreign intercourse then stands thus:

In 1823,	$82,000	In 1826,	$187,500
1824,	189,500	1827,	81,000
1825,	213,000		40,000 Panama
		1828,	49,000
	$484,500		$457,500

Leaving the expense of the last three years, 27,000 dollars less than the three last appropriations of the preceding Administration.

But, let us look still further back, and first, to Washington's Administration. The foreign intercourse appropriations were then as follows:

In 1791,	$1,733 33	In the time of J. Adams.	
1792,	78,766 67	In 1797,	$172,504 23
1793,	89,500 00	1798,	242,711 29
1794,	146,403 51	1799,	199,374 11
1795,	912,635 12	1800,	185,145 33
1796,	109,739 64		
	$1,338,827 27		$799,734 89

In Mr. Jefferson's time, these expenses were,

In 1801,	$139,851 73	In 1805,	$2,665,769 62
1802	416,253 62	1806,	1,6[illegible]3,[illegible]2 09
1803,	1,001,968 34	1807,	4[illegible],8[illegible]5 51
1804,	1,129,591 62	1808,	2[illegible],[illegible]3 46
			$7,591,434 89

Exclusive of expense of Barbary intercourse.

These tables are authentic, and show how very far from the fact may be the conjectures and assertions respecting the increasing extravagance and prodigality of the Government.

Again. That item of the expense of foreign intercourse, embraced under the title of contingent expenses, has been adverted to as a source of great abuse. Here, for answer, let us resort to official documents.

There was expended of this fund—			
In 1823.	$30,584 37	In 1826,	$18,627 07
1824,	20,145 78	1827,	36,248 63
1825,	25,474 95	1828, no approp'n ask'd,	
	$76,205 05		$54,875 70

This, which is designated as the contingent fund, till after the close of Mr. Jefferson's term was not distinguished, but embraced in a general sum for Foreign Intercourse.

The amount of this fund expended in the five last years of Mr. Madison's administration, was $293,340 03, making an average of $58,668 a year.

The amount of this fund expended in the eight years of Mr. Monroe's administration, was $289,316 78, making an average of $36,164 59.

The amount of this fund expended in the two years past of Mr. Adams' administration, while no appropriation is asked for the present year, was $54,875 70, making an average of $27,437 85, for the two years; a sum less, annually, than was expended by Mr. Madison, by $31,230, 15; less, annually, than the sum expended by Mr. Monroe, by 8,726 74.

Another view of this subject presents results equally triumphant in favor of this Administration, as does every view founded upon facts, and not conjecture and supposition.

Take the appropriations of 1823, 4, and 5, including all Ministers, Charges, Agents of Claims, Secretaries, contingent expenses, intercourse with Barbary Powers, and relief of sick and distressed seamen, and the sums are

For 1823,	$198,455 17	For 1826,	$266,500
1824,	263,500 00	1827,	250,000
1825,	282,000 00	1828, deducting unexpended balance,	62,000
	$743,955 17		$548,500

Which is less, by $165,455 17, than the same items of the three preceding years. I prefer such facts to any comment, and I present such facts as seem to me to need no comment. The gentleman's remark upon our "financial millenium," has something more of justice in it than he supposed, when it was made: for, if there has been any period in our Government which could in truth be so designated, this is that period. And what is his answer and his comment? An extract from the letter of Junius to the Editor of the Public Advertiser, describing the distresses, real or imaginary, of England; an extract interesting as a specimen of fine writing—doubly interesting as exhibiting, by contrast, our own happy condition. But, says the gentleman, we hear complaints—our manufacturers complain of depression. And does he propose to relieve them? And is it this Administration or its friends that refuse to listen to their intreaties? The questions need no answer. Again, we are asked, why are there majorities in both branches of the Legislature opposed to the present Government? So far from being the result of disconten in the great body of the People, it comes from a fact directly the reverse. They were content and happy, and in their repose have have suffered disappointed political zealots to obtain the power of misrepresenting them, from their own confidence in the wisdom and justice of the measures of the Government, that required not their efforts to protect or support them. A confidence from which, when a change of measures is threatened them, the people will arouse from their slumbers, and, like Sampson, burst the bonds with which political aspirants attempt to bind them. But why should there be discontent in any quarter? I answer, in the words of one who has well observed human nature: "Among all ranks and degrees of men, "in all ages, and in all countries, may be "seen the rapid footsteps of a dark spir-"it of envy, treading closely, every "where, upon the march of greatness, "endeavoring to sully what is beautiful, "and to bring down what is elevated."

Again, we are told we have lost our

...ect abroad. And when was the hon... at the American name was a higher ...e of distinction than it is now, with ...y civilized nation? When the per... that the American flag was a safer protection, with civilized or savage, in every corner of the globe? Was it in those halcyon days of Mr. Jefferson, so often referred to, when we could not spread a yard of canvass outside our harbors that was not subject to insult from the smallest canoe that rides upon the water? I refer not to that period in any disrespect to the distinguished individual who presided over us. Our country then had not developed its resources—had not acquired its character.

The gentleman further says, that the British West India colonial trade has been lost by the diplomatic blunders of the Administration. But what are the facts? During the administration of Mr. Monroe, this subject was under negotiation. Our Government then insisted that they should, in this trade, enjoy the same privileges as the British Colonies of North America. That was the question at the close of his term. So soon as that point could with decency be surrendered by his successor, it was given up. Then the British Government insisted on regulating the business by reciprocal acts of legislation, which, instead of being secured by treaty, would have left our commerce to the caprice or interest of the Parliament of Great Britain, or even the less formal annihilation, by a Decree in Council. This annunciation was accompanied with the additional suggestion, that, if we should legislate for such a purpose, they would not even hold out an encouragement that they would meet us in such compromise. Congress refused to act in that crisis, and left the President no alternative but to execute former existing laws. But, sir, subsequent negotiation with another Power has secured to us that trade upon a better foundation than any act of Parliament would give it. Sweden has a treaty with Great Britain, securing reciprocal advantages of trade with her West India Possession; and by a treaty with Sweden, which appears in the papers of this morning, we have secured a trade on the most advantageous terms, to the Island of St. Bartholomews. This gives us the indirect trade to the British Islands. Our trade to those Islands has never been but in articles of necessity to them. They must still have them, and pay themselves for the indirectness of the trade, while their ships are excluded from the trade to this country, giving us both the outward and home freight.

I shall refrain from following the gentleman's comments upon the power of the President's patronage, as specified in the appointments to office, and the disbursements of the public money. It has before been stated, and, I believe, truly, that there is but one officer in the Government over which the President has the absolute power of appointment—the Librarian of Congress. And the payment of salaries to Judges of Courts, under the laws of Congress, or upon contracts taken by friends or foes, upon the lowest bids, cannot be very powerful engines of influence.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 19th, 1828.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

Mr. Branch moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the following resolution offered some weeks ago, by one of the Senators from Kentucky, (Mr Johnson.)

Resolved, That the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives, adjourn their respective Houses on the 8th day of April next.

Mr. Noble said that the resolution was premature. We had much important business before us. We had, as yet, done nothing for Ocracock Harbor, in North-Carolina. Nothing had been done for the Indiana road. Gentlemen might rely upon it these were very important subjects; and he hoped ample time would be allowed for their consideration.

Mr. Johnson, of Ky. was very glad, he said, that the Senator from North-Carolina had called the attention of the Senate to the subject. He had always been of the opinion that it would be highly advantageous for the public welfare, to fix the time of adjournment at the commencement of the session. He felt solicitous to know at what time the two Houses would be ready to adjourn; and he was in favor of sending this resolution to the other House.

Mr. Branch thanked the gentleman from Indiana for the expression of his wish to aid the State of North-Carolina. That State had been much neglected. Appropriations were made for Indiana, for Ohio, and many other States, but few for the Southern States. He was disposed to distribute equally the benefits of the Union. It seemed to him, Mr. B. said, that it was time to determine the day of adjournment. We had been in session nearly four months. Do we intend to sit the whole year? If not, let this resolution be considered.

Mr. Harrison said he had been hesitating whether or not to vote for this resolution. But the gentleman from North-Carolina had furnished him with reasons which had decided him to vote in the negative. Very little, he says, has been done for North-Carolina. In promoting the prosperity of that State, he would go as far as the gentleman himself. Whatever proposition should be made by the Senators of North-Carolina, unless it was more unreasonable than any proposition which ever came from either of these gentlemen, he would cordially support it. No State more requires internal improvement, and, as it was called, external improvement, than that State. That subject alone would afford him a good reason for voting against the resolution. Besides, he saw nothing by which he could be guided in fixing a time for the adjournment. He saw before us a vast quantity of business, which was daily increasing; and he saw a long list of important bills, which had not been taken up in either ...tion lie on the table.

Mr. Noble denied that he had assisted, or was willing to assist, in grinding to the dust the constituents of the honorable gentleman from North-Carolina. On the contrary, he wished to set them afloat on Ocracock harbor. If the gentleman would only have patience, not the patience of Job, but as much as the gentleman usually had, he believed that the Indiana road and the improvement at Ocracock harbor, might be accomplished. He was happy to see that the principles of Indiana were gradually spreading among the people of North-Carolina, and he wished to have an opportunity to show that the attachment of Indiana and Ohio to the system of Internal Improvement, was not confined to improvements made in Indiana and Ohio.

Mr. Harrison said that the gentleman had not done him the justice that he had done to the gentleman. He had never believed that any member of the House was not willing to act in some way on the subject of the tariff. He had thought that every gentleman came here with a determination to decide that question. There was no member, he believed, whether in favor of the tariff, or opposed to it, who did not feel a strong interest in the result of the question, and who was not anxious for its decision. He assured the gentleman from North-Carolina, that he was sincere in expressing a desire to promote the interests of his State. He believed with the gentleman that North-Carolina had been neglected. Whenever a proposition, of a reasonable character, should be made for any appropriation for improvements in North-Carolina, or in his native State, adjoining, he would show that the principles of Ohio were not sectional. He was satisfied that the gentleman from North-Carolina must have misapprehended his meaning; and he assured him of his sincere disposition to unite with him in supporting measures for the benefit of North-Carolina.

Mr. Branch, in reply, said that he relied with unreserved confidence, on the sincerity of the Senator from Ohio.

Mr. Webster said that a great part of the business of Congress originated in the House of Representatives. When he was a member of that House, it did occur to him that, as most of the business originated there, the resolution for the adjournment should have its oigin there. We have had some experience of the bad effects of fixing too early a day for the adjournment. Two years ago, two hundred bills which had passed the House of Representatives, after careful and laborious deliberation, were lost in the Senate for want of time, to the great detriment of the public interest.

Mr. Benton said that, in fixing the day for the termination of the session, we had no right to consult individual feeling. Our duty was to consult the public interest, and, as well as we could, to despatch the public business. He was aware that many important bills were, every year, cut off by fixing a particular day for the adjournment. Two or three subjects took possession of the minds of the members, they debate them, *de die in diem*; and when the decision is made, they all scatter. The Western country was peculiarly interested in the proceedings of Congress. Congress is, for many purposes, their local legislature. Many bills affecting the interests of the West, were not yet acted on; and by fixing now a particular day for adjournment, they might, though nearly to a conclusion, be lost. He was anxious to finish our business as soon as we could, and then adjourn. But he would not now fix upon the last day. He was willing to meet early, to sit late, and to work hard: that is, as hard as we can advantageously work.

The question was here taken on the motion of Mr. Branch to consider the resolution, and decided in the negative, without a division.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday, 22d March—Mr. J. S. Barbour moved that the House now consider the resolution offered by him some days since, which motion being agreed to, he then modified his resolution to read as follows:

1. *Resolved*, That provision ought to be made for excluding the agency of the President in the appointment of the principal disbursing and accounting officers of the Treasury Department, and that to this end the Constituion of the United States should be amended.

2. *Resolved*, That as much of any existing law as empowers the President to remove at pleasure, and without the concurrence of the Senate, the principal accounting officers of the Treasury, ought to be repealed.

Mr. Bartlett said that on the introductoin of the resolution, he had understood the gentleman from Virginia as urging its adoption on the ground that the President had too great a discretionary power over the disbursements, and that the object of the resolution was to take away that power. He had understood the gentleman to say that the contingent expenditures of the Government for the last year amounted to something like $1,110,000, and that this expenditure had increased from about $120,000 at which it stood in the Administration of Mr. Jefferson. It was not his object to oppose any resolution which make the accountability of our public officers more direct. But he was desirous to correct an error into which the gentleman from Virginia seemed to him to have fallen. In 1802, the second year of Mr. Jefferson, the whole expenditure of the Government was $13,276,084 67; and taking from this sum the amount paid towards the extinguishment of the public debt, there remained about $3,737,079 91 at the discretion of the President. Until the year 1817, a power was vested in the President to transfer appropriation for specific objects from one appropriation to another. In 1817, that power of transfering was entirely taken away by law.

Here the Speaker suspended the discustion, the hour appropriated to resolutions having expired.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of State transmitting the information called for by the House of the names, claimants, and the amount of claims in cases in which Spain refused or neglected to furnish the documents called for by the Commissioners under the 11th Section of the Florida treaty, which was read & laid on the table.

The message from the President of the United States, received yesterday, was read, transmitting "copies of a treaty concluded on the 15th day of Nov., 1827, by Commissioners of the United States, and the Chiefs and head men of the Creek nation of Indians, which was duly ratified on the 5th inst."

The message was then laid on the table.

Another message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. John Adams, jr. his Private Secretary, transmitting a resport of the Secretary of War, "in compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives, of the 3d inst. touching the formation of a new Government by the Cherokee tribe of Indians within the States of North Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee and Alabama, and requesting copies of certain correspondence relating thereto."

The message was read and laid on the table.

INTELLIGENCE.

NEW YORK, MARCH 19.

The Rhine, arrived at Boston from Havre, brigs dates to the 20th ult. We have no papers. Private letters give us the political intelligence and the state of the markets.

A letter of February 20th, received by her states "that the Grand Sultan had issued his proclamation, expressing his determination not to acknowledge the independence of Greece, and calls on his subjects, one and all, to defend their rights and country.—There was to be a meeting of the Ambassadors at Corfu."

This does not seem to be very significant. Indeed, according to the protocol of the agreement between Russia and England, which we publish to-day, *a recognition of the independence of Greece* is not to be asked of the Porte—but simply reconciliation. The Greeks still to be tributaries of the Porte, but governed by their own magistrates, and free to exercise their own religion.

The new manifesto of the Porte was received at Paris. The *Journal des Debats* not being able to publish the whole in the paper of the 20th, gives the following extract:

"As it is evident that the pretence of liberty in favour of the Greeks tends to nothing less (Heaven preserve us!) than to make all the counties of Europe and Asia where the Greeks are mixed with the Mussulmans, fall into the hands of the infidels, to put the Rajahs insensibly in the place of the Ottomans and the Ottomans in the place of the Rajahs: to convert perhaps our mosques into churches, and to make bells resound from them, and in a word, easily and promptly to annihilate Islamism; neither law nor reason, nor policy permit the acceptance of such propositions."

The proclamation enjoins upon all the public agents and functionaries, a general armament.—Preparations were making for a vigorous resistance. A hundred thousand Kurds were said to be on their march, and would arrive in Europe by the end of March.

Another letter from Constantinople states that the Grand Seinor caused to be arrested several Sciote Greeks, among whom was the rich Realli, charged with having communications with the Insergents, and had caused them to be cast into the Bostandji Baschi. The richest Greek merchants were alarmed and fled, among whom was Danesi, banker of the Russian embassy, who has already been once exiled to Asia. An order was issued for all subjects of France, England and Russia to depart for the Archipelago. The government will tolerate them no longer. Some only of the most respectable remain under the immediate protection of the Porte, to liquidate the affairs of all, but beyond this no exception is admitted,—no foreign protection is admitted.

Constantinople has now only the appearance of a vast camp, nothing now is done or thought of commercial affairs. All the cargoes of grain have been seized to provision the capital. God knows when they will be paid for. Force has been used to execute the order enjoining the subjects of the three nations to leave the capital. The effect produced by such an order on people, several of whom have resided here for thirty years, may be imagined. The number of the houses which have been permitted to remain here, to finish the settlement of their affairs, does not amount to more than 10 or 12.

Flattering accounts from Greece.—We learn from the latest of our London papers, that Lord Cochrane states that he has left Greece because he considers the seas entirely cleared of Turkish ships, and that his services were no longer needed. He reached the Mother Bank in his private schooner Unicorn, in 28 days from Paros.

The smaller vessels of the Greek navy are cruizing against the pirates while the Hellas frigate and the corvettes have been laid up at Hydra. Those who take to piracy, he says are driven to it by necessity, and a regular government would put an effectual stop to it. The Egyptians had been hastening away from the Morea as fast as they could possibly obtain transports. Soon after the battle of Navarino they got all the vessels they could, and embarked 15,000 men for Egypt. Only about 8000 remained in the garrisons, and they were in a most destitute conditon. The shores of the Morea were strewed with wrecks. According to the Turkish official accounts, the following were the Ottoman ships engaged in the battle; 3 line of battle ships, an 84 and 2 74's with 850 men each. ...These fought 3½ hours, but did not strike their flags. One was run ashore and burnt by her crew; the others were boarded next morning, and driven on shore being cut to pieces. There were also 13 frigates of 50 and 52 guns, and 450 men each; 5 of them blew up with their crews, three were burnt next morning. There were six double banked frigates, like 74's cut down, with from 500 to 550 men—these were almost totally destroyed. Of the 26 corvettes, 18 were Turkish. They carried 200 men each and were almost all lost. The remainder, 11 brigs and 5 fire ships suffered terribly.

On the 22d of October there remained afloat only one double banked frigate, 15 corveettes and brigs permitted to wear their colors, and about 22 unarmed brigs and schooners. These complete the whole unmber that have lately sailed for Alexandria with troops. Lord Cochrane's opinion is, it is said, that a good sound drubbing is the only kind of Logic which the Turks can be made to comprehend.

Perkins' Steam Cannon.—At the Lime Kilns Greenwich, on Saturday, a number of scientific gentlemen and engineer officers witnessed the trial of Perkins' steam cannon. A target was placed in a gravel pit at a distance of 220 yards from the cannon, and the firing commenced at one and continued to half past two o'clock with trifling intermission. The balls were six-pounds, and were discharged at about twenty eight to thirty per minute with a pressure of about 770 pounds on the square inch. This pressure, Mr. Perkins states in only half what the engine is capable of; but as the point blank range was so short a distance the extent of power was not required.—We observed the Baron St. Denys, with another French officer, and Capt. Johnson, who expressed their decided opinion as to the merits of the same.

Loss of British Shipping.—(Extracted from Lloyds' List of 1827.)—270 vessels wrecked; 595 driven on shore, but 398 of them known to have been got off, and probably serveral others; 60 sunk; 35 abandoned at sea; 31 missing no doubt foundered; 12 condemned as unseaworthy; 5 burnt: 5 run down; 35 British vessels were taken by pirates, Buenos Ayrean and Colombia crusiers, 13 of them afterwards re-taken, and 11 given up; 41 were plundered by the Greeks of property to a very considerable amount.

TRIUMPH OF ART.

Great Improvement in Printing.—It is announced in the Times that that paper is printed with an improved machine, the invention of Mr. Charles Applegeth, which strikes off the astonishing number of *four thousand* copies an hour, or seventy copies in a minute. This speed is *twenty* times greater than could be attained with the kind of presses in use a dozen years ago; for with that press, a paper the size of the Times could not have been worked on one side only, at the rate of more than four hundered impressions in an hour, that is two hundred an hour on both sides.

It would be curious to make a computation of the increased power given to man by the press for the circulation of knowledge, and though this cannot be done with accuracy, we may form some idea of it from calculating the saving of human labor produced by printing the Times, instead of writing out the copies by an amanuensis. To write out the contents of one of its numbers with a pen would occupy an amanuensis six days; the extent of its circulation is, we believe, between 8000 and 9000 copies; taking it therefore at the lower number, it would require 48,000 persons to write out, in one day, all the copies of that journal published daily. But this is a very defective view of the case: we have yet no allowance for the great power of compression and the vast utility of that power, which the art of printing affords. The paper requisite for an amanuensis to write out in an extraordinary hand, the contents of that newspaper, would cost twelve times as much as the paper that is used for printing it, the great bulk of this paper would make it very inconvenient to read, and almost impossible to circulate the journal. The importance of compression then is obvious, and if, for the sake of it, the amanuensis should be obliged to compress his writing into the same place as the printing, supposing this possible, it would take at least four times as long to perform his task.

To write out in this way, the Times newspaper would, therefore, occupy 192,000 scribes. But the press which works off this newspaper is moved by steam, and completes the impression in two hours: if it were necessary, the same press might be going 24 hours, in which time it would do the work of *two million two hundred and four thousand scribes*. Yet all the manual operations which produce this result are performed by about two dozen hands. Such are the advantages we owe to mechanical art, that one man can do in the present day, what four centuries ago, would have required *one hundred thousand*. *London paper.*

The Earl of Eldon, late Lord Chancellor in England, being asked, on the recent dissolution of the ministry, whether he would return to office, replied, that since the *Duke* of Wellington was to be First Lord of the Treasury, he would apply for the post of Lord High Admiral. *Walsh.*

The Alexander, Captain Baldwain, arrived at Liverpool, in 15 days from the Capes of Delaware. The Salem, Capt. Richardson, arrived at New-York in the short passage of 22 days from Liverpool. If a letter had been despatched from the Capes of Delaware by the Alexander, and an answer had been brought out by the Salem, the correspondence might have crossed the Atlantic in the extraordinary short period of 37 days.

From the Boston Courier March 11.

The Money Market.—Our merchants and traders are again experiencing great difficulty and embarrassment in consequence of the scarcity of money. This evil is in a great measure owing to the shipment of large quantities of specie from New-York to Europe. The Boston Banks have, within a week paid large drafts from New-York, and we are now left with a smaller amount on hand than they have had in their vaults for over twenty years. Specie will be shipped from this country so long as exchange remains at the present high prices, and the only way to check it will be to bring the price of bills down to nine or ten per cent.; for at present, specie can be furnished in London at such rates as will be fully equal to a sixty-days bill at nine and a half per cent.

The *exports* of this country to Europe will not it is said yield, so much this year as they did the last, by at least ten per cent, more, thus leaving a large balance against the country, which must be paid in national stocks, or in specie. If this does not furnish a good argument in favor of the American System, we will ask the opponents of it what is to be done, if each year is allowed to furnish us the same account till our National Sock is all owned in Europe, and our vaults are completely drained of specie? The American System is the only thing that can save, this country from serious distress if not ruin. Let us manufacture for ourselves such articles as are fitted to the climate and the people and then we shall not see so much fluctuation in business, so much depression of our agriculture, nor so much distress among merchants and the manufacturers.

After all, however, we do not anticipate that so much distress, arising out of the present state of affairs, will befall the citizens of Boston as will be experienced in New York, where we believe the over trading has been carried to a much greater extent than any other city of the Union. We also learn from those who are supposed to know, that paper to the amount of three millions of dollars has lately been negotiated in this city and Philadelphia, on account of houses in New-York, a large proportion of which has been drawn for in specie, which has been shipped to England to pay for goods sent to New-York on account of *foreigners*.

It will be well for all those who are opposed to any more protection of our own manufactures, to consider these things well, and look a little at the present and future prospect of the country, before they carry their suicidal war much father.

It is to be feared that the late trembling of the earth which have been felt here, indicate some more terrible catastrophe in South America. The earthquake which destroyed Caracas in 1812, was in like manner sensible here, and still more in the south, and in the valley of the Mississippi. The vibrations seem to have been more violent in the towns south of us, than in Baltimore. *Balt. Amerian.*

Dr. Howe's History of the Greek War.—We announce with great peasure broposals by Dr. Howe to publish a work on the Histoay of the Greek War. From his intelligence and education, and above all, his residence in Greece duing the unprecendented struggle she had to undergo, the public cannot but await the appearance of his book with great interest. As far as our knowedge extends he is better fitted than any one else, to give an authentic and valuable account of that country, and the events prevent us from indulging in more remarks to day. *National Gazette.*

A poor laboring man in the western part of New-York, whom the hand of poverty has pressed so hard that he has not been able, at times, to get trusted for a dollar at the stores, recently received authentic intelligence from England from whence he emigrated, that he had become heir to rising of 45,000 dollars, which was ready for him whenever he called for it.

A dry pump.—A sailor was observed a few mornings since, working as hard at a dry pump handle as if he had been on board a ship with six feet water in the hold. After fruitless attempts to obtain the element to "cool his coppers," he left the pump exclaiming—"Damn the pump—guess it was drunk last night as well as I, both devilish dry!" *N. Y. paper.*

The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1828.

THE PRESIDENCY.

A late Richmond Whig has a column or so of remarks, in reply to a calculation in the Enquirer, on the result of the next Presidential Election:—we have only room for the conclusion, which, we think, is as favorable to Gen. Jackson's prospects as his friends can, in candor and fairness, claim. "Now, according to our calculations," says the Whig, "built upon well ascertained and recorded *facts*, how stands the matter?"

FOR ADAMS.		FOR JACKSON.	
New-England,	51	New-York,	10
New-Jersey,	8	Pennsylvania,	28
New-York,	26	Virginia,	24
Delaware,	3	North-Carolina,	15
Indiana,	5	South-Carolina,	11
Illinois,	3	Georgia,	9
Louisiana,	5	Alabama,	5
Missouri,	3	Mississippi,	3
Ohio,	16	Maryland,	5
Maryland,	6	Tennessee,	11
	126		121

The Whig then adds:—"Leaving Kentucky doubtful then, the vote will stand, according to our calculation, based upon "well ascertained and recorded facts"—for Adams 126—for Jackson 121. Kentucky, if this estimate be right, has the game in her own hands. We are not doubtful how she will decide it. We may give or take five or six votes in N. York, without changing the result. We say *all is safe*. We are confident of success. The people of the United States will postpone choosing a master indefinitely—at all events, to the next generation."

Franking.—A joint resolution, giving the privilege of franking letters and packets, during the whole year, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, has passed both Houses of Congress. So we go. Until latterly, members of Congress were allowed the privilege of *franking* during the session of Congress, and for *thirty* days before the commencement, and *thirty* days after its close; but some few years since, this privilege was extended to *sixty* days before and *sixty* days after the session. Now, the privilege is extended to the Speaker *during the whole year*; and the next step will be, we presume, to give the members the same latitude of franking as the Speaker possesses. The *franking privilege*, in our opinion, should be abridged, not enlarged:—it is liable to abuse—it has been greatly abused, and its abuses will continue to increase, until they will become so enormous as to compel the people to turn their attention seriously to this apparently trifling, but in reality, very important privilege. All that some members do now, beyond giving a simple yea or nay, is a busy exercise of the *franking privilege*, in scattering papers and packages over their Districts, to secure a re-election; thus promoting their private interests, while they were sent to Washington to serve the public. And in this way, they often manage to keep themselves in office, to the exclusion of men qualified to perform the duties of it with credit to themselves, and beneficially to the country. It is unwise to extend a *privilege*, which, in many cases, serves no other purpose, than to continue men in office, who are totally unqualified,—men who receive compensation for services which they never perform, because their abilities are not competent to the task which they have assumed. If there were no other objection than this to the extension of the *franking privilege*, this alone were sufficient; but other reasons, of great force, which an observing mind will readily perceive, might be urged against it.

A large meeting of the citizens of Randolph, Guilford and Davidson counties, friendly to the Administration, was held at Springfield, (on the confines of the three counties,) on the 22d ult. The good cause is strengthening in this State, and will continue to strengthen as *light* is diffused among the people. Let *facts* be placed before them, and the Administration has nothing to fear.

The SERVANT *greater than the* MASTER.—The Speaker of the House of Representatives has recently issued an order, that all visiters in the gallery of the House, shall take *their hats off*. Thus the *constituent* must off with his hat, in the presence of his *representative*, while he, as a token of his superior dignity, *sits with his on!* This is truly reversing the order of things. It is said that in the army, the *soldier* is not permitted to approach his *officer*, without doffing his hat; but we did not expect that *military rules* would be introduced into Congress *so soon*. The people would do well to bear in mind the old adage, that "straws show which way the wind blows."

Considerable excitement is said to prevail at Washington by reason of an edict of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, forbidding spectators in the galleries to wear their hats. We presume it is a legitimate exercise of authority; but it seems to us notwithstanding, to smack a little of tyranny, in so far that it was unnecessary. The *theory* of our government is, that the People are sovereign, and the Representatives nothing more than their servants. This theory is certainly reversed in the present instance of authorty—for while the servants sit with their hats on, these same servants require their superiors—the people—who visit their sittings for curiosity or edification, to pull off *their* hats in their high and dignified presence! This is a small matter, but petty is ever more vexatious and intolerable than graver tyranny. Just before this regulation was enforced, the House of Representative refused to adopt Mr. McDuffie's resolution for sitting uncovered—from which it appears, that they are not willing to extend to the people, the indulgence they claim for themselves. The regulation is unnecessary and therefore tyrannical—what the House was unwilling to apply to themselves; and therefore odious in its application to others—inverts the order of things, rendering the servant superior to his employer, and is therefore anti-republican and in violation of the government. If their high mightinesses desire to render the regulation palatable—if it is offensive to their dignified stomachs, that a citizen of this free country shall sit in their presence with his hat on his head—let them first pull off their own, and we answer for it the order of the Speaker will be obeyed without grumbling. It is truly a fine state of things, that a citizen visiting the gallery of the Representatives of the people, is to be rudely ordered by a doorkeeper to take off his hat, or quit the House! Who had not rather pay four pence extra on a pound of tea, than submit to be ordered and threatened by a *doorkeeper*—the servant of servants—nay worse, to be led to the door and shewn the way out of the House, if he resists the mandate of power! Let the House of Representatives wear their hats if they insist upon it—but at least, let the citizen be placed in this respect, on a footing of equality. He may have a bald head as well as a member of Congress.—We hope some sturdy Republican will resist this petty tyranny. *Whig.*

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, we hear—for at the time of this being handed to the compositors, our reporter's account of the Proceedings had not yet reached our office—Mr. Randolph entertained his auditors with a discourse upon the reports of the Debates in Congress. Of what passed on the occasion, we have no doubt that our reporter will have furnished for this day's paper a true and faithful account.

The pugnacious disposition of Mr. Randolph towards those laborers for the Public, the Reporters, has been so repeatedly manifested, that we have brought ourselves to look upon it as a constitutional infirmity, which it would be almost as unkind to animadvert upon as upon an obliquity of the sight, or a halt in the gait, of any one afflicted with such natural ailments. Mr. R's conduct to the reporters reminds us of a character sometimes seen in private life—not an amiable one, certainly, and one, therefore, which it is hoped the honorable member will not take to himself, otherwise than as an unhappy resemblance—of the irritable man, very apt to take offence abroad, where he does not wish to resent it, and waiting until he gets home to vent his spleen upon his defenceless family. Thus, whatever irritates Mr. Randolph, the reporters are sure to pay for it. If a pin but prick him, the reporters are made to suffer for it. So obvious is this propensity in the honorable member, and so well known to all the world, that it would be a mere imposition on the patience of our readers, to make any further reply to his strictures on that topic. We have not quite arrived at the conclusion, (though we are not far from it, after what passed yesterday) never again to publish a line of any thing that may be reported of his speeches; but we have determined never again, during this generation of Congress at least, to write one line in defence of our reporters against his unjust imputations.

As for the Register of Debates, we were rather surprised to hear that Mr. R. was very severe upon that work: for, of the speeches delivered by himself, which it contains, the greater part were either written out or revised by himself: and of the portion not revised by himself, he was furnished with our Reporter's rough draft, which he withheld from us, after having been furnished with it at his own request, and we were left the alternative only of suppressing the whole, or publishing the residue from such scanty materials as remained to us. The latter course was pursued. We should have supposed that Mr. Randolph would have been amongst those who feel grateful to the publishers of the Register, for their attempt to rescue from oblivion some portion of the History of Congress. That volume, we apprehend, is the only one on the page of which his name is likely to be handed down to posterity: for, though Mr. R. has been the head of a party, theretofore—and has been said to be so at this time—it is very improbable, from present appearances, that he will ever attain any other eminence, if he have any other ambition, than that of an eloquent debater. The Legislative Hall is the field of his fame; and the Register of Debates will be the tome of his public history—aye, and his monument, too, which, by a singular fatality of purpose, whilst living he himself defaces. *Nat. Intelligencer.*

The remarks of Mr. Sergeant on *Patronage*, in his admirable speech on retrenchment, though peculiarly just and appropriate, are those to which most exception will be taken, by men in opposition; because they destroy their most plausible grounds for declaring against the administration. Men who will view this subject dispassionately, and consider that the offices in the gift of the administration are already filled, will see that the interests of hungry expectants, and disappointed applicants will lead them to arrange themselves on the side of opposition where their success in effecting a change of the adminstration would make vacancies in all the subordinate departments and offices.

Dr. Johnson, in his Rasselas, thus notices this subject of patronage:—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

I have lately been convinced that quiet is not the daughter of grandeur, or of power: that her presence is not to be bought by wealth, nor enforced by conquest. It is evident that as any man acts in a wider compass, he must be more exposed to opposition from enmity, or miscarriage from chance; whoever has many to please or to govern, must use the ministry of many agents, some of whom will be wicked and some ignorant, by some he will de misled, by others betrayed. If he gratifies one he will offend another; those that are not favored will think themselves injured; and, *since favors can be conferred upon but* few, the greater number *will always be discontented.*

Discontent will not always be without reason under the most just and vigilant administration of public affairs. None, however attentive, can always discover that merit which indigence or faction may happen to obscure, and none, however powerful, can always reward it. Yet he that sess inferior desert advanced above him, will naturally impute that preference to partiality or caprice.

He that has much to do, will do something wrong, and that wrong must suffer the consequences; and if it were possible that he should act always rightly, yet when such numbers are to judge of his conduct, the bad *will censure and obstruct him by malevolence, and the good sometimes by mistake.*

Suspicious Liberality.—It is well known to our political readers, that Mr. Amos Kendall is the editor of the Kentucky Argus. There is no man, among the adversaries of Mr. Clay, who seems to have kneaded into his political opposition so large a portion of personal bitterness against that distinguished individual. The fable of the man and the viper has received a forcible illustration from the conduct of Mr. Kendall. The analogy between the editor and the reptile is striking, and perfect to the end. Mr. Kendall was in sickness and misery: he was taken into the bosom of Mr. Clay's family, was warmed and fostered into health and comfort and public notice; he has repaid the debt by striking his poisonous fangs into the bosom of his benefactor. The parallel, therefore, between the Editor and the reptile is complete.

Mr. Amos Kendall was a prominent witness, full of zeal and redundant of testimony, in the recent investigation set on foot by the Kentucky Legislature into the conduct of Mr. Clay. If that investigation did not terminate into the disgrace of Mr. Clay, it was not because Mr. Kendall was defective in the inclination to direct it to that determination. If it resulted only in the disgrace of the enemies of Mr. Clay, as every man in possession of the facts knows that it did, it was not from lack of activity, on the part of Mr. Kendall, to load the shrine of slander with trophies, nor from any reluctance to surrender there whatever he might have gleaned in those moments when the strong claim of distress obtained for him the favor and confidence of the man whose reputation he has now endeavored to assassinate.

The reader may desire, for the honor of our common nature, so find some reason for this active ingratitude, which may place it in a less hateful light. We are at a loss to assign a reason. If any can be found in the following facts, our readers can judge for themselves: A little before the late investigation, by the Kentucky Legislature, Mr. Kendall was in Washington, on terms of familiar, and, it is fair to presume, confidential intercourse, with the Opposition members of the Kentucky Delegation. Since his return home, it appears he has exposed for sale, and sold, *a check* for $1,610, given to him by Mr. T. P. Moore, one of the Kentucky Delegation. This check was received by him after the close of the investigation in Kentucky. Whether it was a recompense for the part he took in that act, we cannot pretend to determine. This circumstance has given cause for some insinuations on the subject of the purity of Mr. Kendall's course.

It is true, that no men have exhibited greater indignation on account of the assumed bribery and corruption on the part of Mr. Clay, than Messrs. Moore and Kendall, and it would therefore appear, if men are what they seem to be, that men so sensitive on the subject of political dishonor, could not, in their own course, have been guilty of any acts kindred to those, the very naming of which makes them faint and sicken. But the amount of the check, the connexion of the parties, the timing of this liberality, the comparison of it with the recent liberality of the opposition members in supporting their presses, and the zeal and activity displayed by Mr. Kendall on his return home, mark the transaction with a suspicious hue; and almost induce us to believe that those who talk most loudly against the corruption of the press, have no insurmountable reluctance to try themselves how far that corruption may be carried into effect.

If the above-named check was given to purchase the adhesion of Mr. Amos Kendall to the Jackson party, we apprehend that the party has obtained but a frail bargain. The man who could prove traitorous to the noblest and most generous feelings of human nature, can never be bound long by a tie which is merely selfish and sordid. *Nat. Int.*

On the 28th January, at the public meeting in Dublin, of the Irish Catholic Association, resolutions of thanks were passed for an address transmitted to that Association by a number of citizens of Augusta in Georgia. Speeches were made on the occasion, by Mr. O'Connell, Lord Killeen, Dr. Magee and others. We note the following passage in that of the gentleman last named.

"Our relations with America are becoming every day more interesting, and the policy of cultivating the friendship of the people of that country more important. Even in America, whilst the leaven of English influence remained, strong prejudices existed against our countrymen. These have gradually died away, and we now behold Irishmen, and Irish Catholics too, enjoying high offices, and possessing great influence in the state; even in the state of N. York, the most powerful in the Union, the influence of the Irish obtained a majority in favor of Gen. Jackson. The election of the illustrious individual to the Presidential Chair, which is now almost certain, is of itself a matter of deep interest and importance to Ireland. The Southern States are unanimously in his favor. Some of the Northern ones, and particularly New-York, were considered doubtful, but the influence of the Irish in that great state, who poured forth in thousands to vote for the General, has, I think, rendered his return more than probable. In congress, too, the friends of Jackson have succeeded in electing a new speaker in opposition to the old one, who was supported by the whole powers of the Administration. General Jackson, though not born in Ireland, is the son of Irish parents, and inherits all his father's affection for Ireland, all his sympathy for her sufferings, and indignation at her wrongs. He has been heard to declare at the ever memorable, and to him glorious affair of New-Orleans, the animosity he bore to the oppressors of his parental country, stimulated his zeal and goaded him on to greater exertions."

Times change, and men change with them.

Some twenty years since republicans gloried in their simplicity, and in their contempt—we had almost said hatred—of all pomp, parade, show and splendour. —Jefferson used to aide on horseback to the Capitol, when President, and fasten his horse to a post with his own hands. —He was a republican, and they applauded his primitive plainness and unostentatious simplicity.

But times, and men too have sadly altered since those days. Now, a *candidate* for the Persidency goes with an escort 600 miles, on purpose to be feasted and flattered and sumptuously entertained; and deputations from men *calling themselves republicans* go 800 miles to swell the pomp and retinue of his attendance, and to pour the honied strains of grateful adulation into his ears, as though he were an eastern despot, and they his humble slaves. Verily, the times have changed! *Albany Chronicle.*

"1610."

Not dollars, but endorsed packages, scattering the political rubbish of the Telegraph, under the frank of the Hon. T. P. MOORE, was counted by a Kentuckian in the Maysville post office, a few weeks since. If this be not an abuse of the franking principle, we know not what is.

We understand, that a free boy of color named *Ned Carroll*, was tried at Johnston Superior Court last week, for an Assault upon a white female, with an intent to commit a rape. The case was clearly made out to the Jury, who brought in a verdict of *Guilty*. He is sentenced to be hung on the 25th inst. *Register.*

We learn from a private letter received in this city, from Richmond, that *Jerman Baker*, Esq. Public Treasurer of the State of Virginia, committed suicide a few days since, by hanging himself. Pecuniary embarrassment is assigned as the cause. *ib.*

Strayed,

FROM the subscriber, on the 25th of March last, a small sorrel horse, blind in the left eye, white face and feet, and had a saddle and blanket on when he went off. It is not known where he was raised. Any information where said horse may be found, will be thankfully received, and all reasonable expenses paid. DAVID PARKS.

Charlotte, April 4, 1828.—77.

Taken Up,

ON the 24th March last, and committed to the jail of Mecklenburg county, a negro fellow, who says he belongs to Hiram L. Sloan, of Iredell county. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN SLOAN, *Sheriff.*

April 4, 1828.—77.

Notice.

WILL be sold, on Tuesday, the 22d of April, at the late dwelling-house of William Lees, sen. deceased, all the perishable property belonging to the estate of said deceased, which remains unsold, to wit:—Hogs, Cotton, Corn, Blacksmith and hatters' tools, household and kitchen furniture, a quantity of Books, and other articles two numerous to mention.

Sale will commence at 10 o'clock, terms made known on the day of sale.

JANE LEES, } *Administrators.*
WM. LEES. }

April 1, 1828.

N. B. All persons indebted to the estate of Wm. Lees, deceased, either by note, book account, or otherwise, are requested to make settlement; and all having claims against the estate to present them as the law directs.

JANE LEES, } *Adm'r.*
WM. LEES. }

April 1, 828.—3t79.

MARRID,

In this county, on Thursday, the 3d. inst. by the Rev. Samuel Williamson, Mr. SAMUEL MCRUM, to Miss MATILDA DAVIS, daughter of Walter Davis, Esqr.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office at Charlotte, N. C April 1, 1825.

A.

Isaac Alexander, Rev. A. Anderson, Col, Augustus Alexander, Asariah Alexander, Mr. Amerson, Hetty L. Alexander, Riley Arrowood. James Asbury, Adelai Alexander, Charles A. H. Alexander, Mary M. Alexander.

B.

J. D. Boyd, Stephen Bedford, Robert Burrow, Adam, James A. Bradley, Chas. H. Booth, James G. Barnett, Thomas Boyd, David G, Brandon, John Batten.

C.

Jonas Clark, John Cagle, James Cunningham, John Capps, Hamilton Clark, John Q. Cochran, David Cross, James L. Caldwell, Jacob Clontz, Cooper & McGiun, Rev. Robert H. Chapman, Prudy Crane or Adam Springs.

D.

John Davis, Samuel S. Duffy, Col. John H. Davidson, Dr. Dunlap, Charles Denison or Philemon Morris, William Dow, Wm. L. Davidson.

E.

Rev. E. Eveleth, George Emberson, Mr. Edwards, Joseph Eastman.

F.

Colbert Flanagan, Joseph Flinn.

G.

Richard Gillespie, Michael Gallaher, Mary Griffith, Thomus J. Grice, John D. Garrison.

H.

William Hutchison, William Hunter, Eliza Holt, George M. Harriss, 4, Dr. Sam. Henderson, John Howell, Samuel S. Hutchison, John Hutchison, J. M. Hutchison, John Herring, Daniel Hyams, Joseph Hays, George Holmes, Hugh Henderson, George W. Houston.

I.—Caleb Irwin.

J.

John Jones, Dr. Thomas I. Johnson, Isaac M. Jamison, Pendleton Jones.

K.

James Kirk, 2, Eliza Kirk, Robert Kirkpatrick, Thomas Kennedy.

L.—John Little, 3.

M.

Michael McLeary, James Montgomery, Winslow McRee, 2, Thomas Marks, Margaret N. Martin, Presbyterian Minister of Church in Charlotte, Thos. McClure & Co. Joseph McGinnis, 2, Wm. McGinnis, Mary Morrison, Henry McGinty, James Monwee, John McCrea Rev. Malcom McPherson, 2, Hugh McDowell, James McCorkley, Washington Morrison, Robt. H. Morrison, McComb & Cooper, John D. More, John McQuay, John W. Moore, William Milwee, jr. Sarah M. McRee.

N.—Hugh Neely.

O.—James Orr, John H. Orr.

P.

J. Price, Dr. Wm. J. Polk, 2, Williamm N. Parks, 2, Nelly Polk, John Parks, Cyrus A. Parks.

R.

William Robinson, David N. Rea, John Ryburn, 2, Alexander Robinson, Carnes H. Robinson, John Rea.

S.

William Springs, James Spratt, Elijah Stilwell, Catherine M. Spratt, William Shelby, Jas. R. Sample, William Scott, Abraham Scott, James Strong, Robert Sloan, J. Simeson, Jas. Scott, Elizabeth L. Sample, Robert Simons, Asa Stephens.

T.

Thomas Trotter, 18, Joseph Thompson, 2, Bryant Taylor.

U. V.

Peter Ulrick, David Vane.

W.

John Walker, Joseph Wilson, 2, Robt. Watson, 2, George Wilson, Richard P. Wooding-Francis Wilson, Capt. Henry Wilson, John Wilson, John Williams, 2, Lydia Wallace, James Wilson, Godfrey Williamson, John Walker, jr. Martha Wilson, Thomas B. Williams, Chester Wilcox, 2.

WM. SMITH, *P. M.*

April 8, 1828—3t79.

STAGE LINE.

SAMUEL NEWLAND'S Stage Line, from Lincolnton, by way of Morganton and Pleasant Garden, Ashville, Warm Springs, to Newport, Tennessee, is now in full operation. The carriages and horses are inferior to no others, on any line; and every exertion will be made to accommodate passengers, and render travelling agreeable. Stages from Salisbury; from Fayetteville, Cheraw, and Camden via Charlotte; from Columbia via Yorkville, meet the above line at Lincolnton; and passengers from the eastern part of North-Carolina, for Nashville, Ten. will find this route 50 miles nearer than any other, and the accommodations, in every respect, as good. Passengers can also have a passage from Newport, Ten. to Lexington Ky.

April 7, 1828.—4t80 P.

TO THE CITIZENS OF MECKLENBURG COUNTY,

YOU are hereby informed, that the *Tax* Lists for the present year have come to hand, and are plased in the hands of an office for collection. There will be appointments made immediately, for each Captain's company throughout the county, for them to attend and pay their Tax for the present year; and fair notice is also given to those who have not paid their tax for the preceeding years, 1824, 1825 and 1826, that if they do not make immediate payment, no longer indulgence can be given. Yours, &c.

JOHN SLOAN,
Sheriff of Mecklenburg County.

April 4, 1828.—4t80.

NOTICE.

I have left all my papers with R. I. Dinkins. Those who are indebted to me, will call and settle with him by the Superior Court, and if they do not, they will find them in the hands of an officer.

NATHL. T. GREEN.

April 2, 1828.—3t79.

BLANKS of every description for Sale at this OFFICE.

Poetry.

TWENTY-TWO.

I'm twenty-two—I'm twenty-two—
They gaily give me joy,
As if I should be glad to hear
That I was less a boy.
They do not know how carelessly
Their words have given pain,
To one whose heart would leap to be
A happy boy again.

I had a light and careless heart
When this brief year began,
And then I pray'd that I might be
A grave and happy man.
The world was like a blessed dream,
Of joyous coming years—
I did not know its manliness
Was but to wake in tears.

A change has on my spirit come,
I am forever sad;
The light has all departed now
My early feelings had;
I us'd to love the morning grey,
The twilight's quiet deep,
But now like shadows on the sea,
Upon my thoughts they creep.

And love was like a holy star,
When this brief year was young,
And my whole worship of the sky
On one sweet ray was flung;
But worldly things have come between,
And shut it from my sight,
And though the star shines purely yet,
I mourn its hidden light.

And fame! I bent to it the knee,
And bow'd to it my brow,
And it is like a coal upon
My living spirit now—
But when I pray'd for burning fire
To touch the soul I bow'd,
I did not know the lightning flash
Would come in such a cloud.

Ye give me joy! Is it because
Another year has fled?—
That I am farther from my youth,
And nearer to the dead?—
Is it because my cares have come?—
My happy boyhood o'er?—
Because the visions I have lov'd
Will visit me no more!

Oh, tell me not that ye are glad!
I cannot smile it back;
I've found no flower, and seen no light
On manhood's weary track.
My love is deep—ambition deep—
And heart and mind *will* on—
But love is fainting by the way,
And fame consumes ere won.

Variety.

Mixing together profit and delight.

From the Amulet.

The Story of Edwin, the Exile of Deira.

By C. S. HALL.

The outline of the following story is to be found in the Ecclesiastical History of the Venerable Bede, and in the works of various other British Historians.

Edwin, the rightful king of Deira, had been, from his childhood, a fugitive and an outcast from his throne and his country. Year after year, he had wandered with the few friends that neither want nor danger could rend from him, seeking safety and protection in every British kingdom but his own. The influence of his sister's husband—the usurper of his hereditary rights—was universally felt and acknowledged; and whoever was bold enough to afford him even a temporary shelter, found a powerful enemy in his kinsman Adelfrid, who, having dispossessed him of his crown, sought by every means to deprive him of his life.

His wanderings—for he was often a dweller in the woods and on the mountains—the hardships he had encountered; the perpetual watchings by which alone he preserved his life; the warlike habits he had acquired, by the frequent skirmishes of his party with the hirelings of his enemy, as well as the various bands of freebooters that infested the country,—had made him careless of danger, hardy of frame, intelligent, energetic and brave; while his occasional residence in the courts of many British monarchs, and the knowledge of his royal birth, and high claims, had given to his manners a degree of refinement, and to his mind a consciousness of superiority, which at once spoke the descendant of a race of kings. His fine form, his gentle demeanour, and his misfortunes had gained him many friends: the tyrant by whom he had been deposed, therefore, felt and knew him to be dangerous.

Alarmed at the exaggerated accounts which at times reached him, of the prowess of the young Prince, and dreading the influence of his name and of his cause, Adelfrid denounced the bitterest threats of vengeance against any who protected him; and for a long period the fugitive had only met with powerless friends, or enemies who sought, under the garb of friendship, to betray him. At length he was induced to seek an asylum at the court of Redwald, the Uffinga of East Anglia.

Into this State, Christianity had been recently introduced; but it had to struggle with the darkness of paganism, and was strenuously opposed by the people, whose ideas of glory, and whose warlike habits were so much at variance with the mild principles which the missionaries from Rome and Britain then taught. The Uffinga, however, was so far convinced of their excellence, as to foster their growth; and, although he set up a Christian altar in a temple dedicated to the deities of his country, and mingled prayers to the living God, with sacrifices to idols under the same roof,—even by this act he enabled his subjects to draw comparisons and to form conclusions. The light of our blessed religion was therefore, gradually, but surely, spreading over the kingdom of East Anglia.

Edwin was welcomed with sincerity by Uffinga to the East Anglian court; a pledge of safety was given him; apartments were assigned him in the palace; and the prince was happy in receiving a home from his wretched and dangerous wanderings.

By his conciliating manners, his military skill and courage, and his graceful address, he succeeded in gaining the love and esteem of the monarch and his Queen, with that of the chief officers of their court. But his hopes and his prospects were soon again clouded; for, within a short time ambassadors from Deira arrived at the court of the Uffinga, intreating, that as a deadly enemy to king Adelfrid sojourned and dwelt familiarly with all his company, in the kingdom of East Anglia, he might be delivered up to the embassy, or put to death. The message was accompanied by rich gifts of silver and gold, and high offers of service and amity to the Uffinga,—but they prevailed nothing, and were returned. A second time, the ambassadors appeared at the court of Redwald, and brought them bribes still more tempting; and again they were rejected. After a while, the ambassadors arrived a third time, bringing with them still high offers of wealth,—and then they bade the East Anglian monarch decide between gold and the sword of the powerful sovereign of Deira and Bernicia.

Edwin, gazing from the lattice of his apartment, beheld the ambassadors from his enemy enter the court-yard of his host—he lingered, in full confidence that they would be dismissed as they came. The hours passed heavily, and still the messengers continued in the audience room of the king,—for he hesitated to return an answer which he dreaded would be his destruction, and after a contest with honour and generosity, his fears yielded;—he knew the power and the savage nature of Adelfrid, and he retained his ambassadors until he had formed the resolution, either to deliver up or to put to death the exiled and persecuted Prince.

Edwin was sitting in his chamber, sadly musing on the uncertainty of his fate, which left him so utterly at the will and mercy of others, and dreading the effect of the prolonged stay of his enemies,—when, at night-fall, a dear friend, an East Anglian erle, entered and stood before him with a melancholy countnance.

"Well, Oswald," said Edwin, "what is my fate?—Will your sovereign be my protector, or must I be again a wanderer among the wilds, where the wolf and the deer will be my companions by night and by day?"

Oswald made no answer.

"Your looks bode ill tidings," continued Edwin; "but I have borne adversity too long to be corrupted by the sunshine that has gladdened my heart even in your happy court. Speak out, as a brave man should to one who is no coward."

"The king is terrified by the *threats* of the tyrant whose *bribes* he rejected with scorn."

"Then bid him farewell for me—and the blessing of the Gods of his country and of mine be with him. Would he had more spirit or more strength.—But bid him farewell for me."

"Nay, nay, Prince," said Oswald; "listen to me. The tyrant threatens destruction on our country, till not a breathing soul be left, nor one stone above another within its boundaries—unless—unless—unless—the Uffinga deliver you up to his rage,—or—or—destroy you himself within these very walls."

The resolute and bold countenance of Edwin changed, and its colourless expression spoke only of despair, as he faintly exclaimed "& your king promised this?"

"To this he hath pledged himself."

Edwin seated himself on the ground, covered his face with his hands, and appeared in bitter and hopeless agony;—but still it was the agony of a *man*. After a pause of a few minutes, he raised his head, and said—

"Is it for this, then, that I have for eighteen long years, since my kingly father died, been an outcast and a wanderer—enduring difficulties that men might shudder but to name, and dangers that sicken but to think upon?—to perish now, when life hath most promise, and death most terror! Must I go down to the dust with no other fame than that of having chased the wolf from his forest lair, and driven the eagle from her mountain nest? must I *die?*"

"Not so, Prince of Deira," said Oswald, "not so,—a noble steed is at the gate, and your trusty friends are with him,—before morning, you will be far, far from our kingdom, where the Uffinga and your vile kinsman will as vainly seek you, as when of old the blood-hounds of the tyrant sought you in wood and upon hill."

Edwin pressed his hand to his brow, & bent his head till it touched his bosom; while from the tremulous motion of his lips, it was evident that some struggle was passing within. He continued in this attitude for a few moments, while his friend stood gazing upon him with anxiety and impatience, for he knew that a trivial delay might render his exertions fruitless, and seal the death-doom of the man he regarded with more than brotherly affection.

"Come, come, Edwin," he exclaimed, "look forth towards the sky, and see how its darkness favours you;—haste, haste."

Edwin started from his posture of deep thought, folded his arms, advanced his right foot, which he planted firmly on the ground, raised his head, and looked like one whose proud glance might well win a kingdom.

"No, Oswald," he answered hastily, "I will not fly like a craven: and if I must die, it is better that I fall by king Redwald's mandate, than by the hand of a base serf, or the yet baser hireling of a bloody tyrant,—and where indeed should I fly,"—he continued, as his his voice fell, and as he altered his position to one less bold but more thoughtful—where should I fly now—I, who have so long wandered through this isle of Britain, herding among savage beasts, or men with more cruelty and less courage—shunned like one who brought with him a pestilence, or sheltered only till convenience could send the leper forth? Of whom I seek shelter, when the dread of my vile kinsman chills even the heart of your good and mighty king? no Oswald—the blessings of a poor, homeless, wretched Prince be with you.—But I go not forth."

"You will at least find protection where you have so often found it," said Oswald; "the mountains and the forests where you have so often dwelt will be your refuge; and men are not there to slight or betray you."

"Oswald," answered Edwin, "you little know what for so many years I have suffered and felt. By night and by day to be exposed to open foes, or to secret treachery,—to feel famine in its keenest sense, by seeing my few faithful followers endure it patiently for me,—to behold the wolves gather round the tree, in which I rested, and to dread sleep lest I might fall from the branches and be their prey; to endure the storm and the lightning, houseless; to know that my native land groaned under the sway of an oppressor; and waking or dreaming, to fancy that his dagger was at my heart. These are no common terrors; and I shrink from again encountering them, though I shrink not from death. What think you was my support under them?—*Hope*, Oswald, *Hope*—the companion of all my wanderings was Hope, which I can no longer cherish. No, I will not wander hence."

"But think," replied his friend, "life is dear to all, and must be more dear to you,—who have a kingdom, the kingdom of your forefathers, to struggle for."

"Oswald, urge me no more—besides"—said Edwin, as his countenance brightened, and the colour returned to his cheek,—"the Uffinga hath my pledge that I do not leave his court,—he has been my friend, and by doubting him and breaking my promise, I should only blacken the name of one whose only crime has heretofore been his misfortune. Oswald, I go not hence."

Still the young erle continued to press upon the Prince the policy and the necessity of at once leaving the court, and trusting to flight for safety. When he saw that all his arguments were vain;

"Well, then," said he, "I go to glean farther intelligence of the Uffinga's intentions. Alas! I know that they are fixed—sadly and shamefully fixed: but nevertheless, I go. Meet me, Prince Edwin, at midnight, near the ancient and hallowed oak, whose branches shadow the outer palace gate. There is no watch set. From that gate you will find easy passage. Well, well," he continued, as Edwin shook his head, "meet me there, whatever be your determination; and I leave you to reflect."

Oswald departed and the unhappy prince was left alone. He paced his dreary chamber for nearly two hours, reflecting on his now almost certain fate. But his resolution remained unchanged; he was determined that no consideration should induce him to forfeit the pledge he had given to his royal host; he felt that the certainty of death was preferable to the daily and hourly anticipation of it; and he knew that if Redwald were unable or unwilling to protect him, he had no hope but that of passing a miserable existence among the woods and the wilds, surrounded on all sides by dangers which must sooner or later be his destruction. It wanted but an hour of midnight, when he wrapt his mantle round him, and went forth. The night was dark and stormy. He walked beneath the shadows of the ancient tree, whose branches spread over a vast extent of ground, and whose topmost boughs were lost in the dark clouds, and seated himself on the large stone at the base of its trunk, to wait the coming of his friend.

In the palace of his host, to which his attention was naturally drawn, all was silent as the grave; behind him was the outer gate, unguarded by a single sentinel; as he looked towards it, he saw, by the light of a solitary star, the extended plain, and thought he could distinguish the sounds of familiar voices. He knew that his sworn friends were within a short distance, that escape was easy, that pursuit was impossible until he was far beyond its reach, and he was strongly tempted to fly from his doubtful friends and certain enemies; once more to trust his safety to the forests and the mountains. The wind passing through the tree, bearing down its branches that rose again with a low moaning sound, and shaking from their leaves the heavy drops of rain; the silence and the gloom that pervaded all around; and, above all, the uncertainty of his fate, made a momentary dread come over him, which was increased when he recollected the various legendary tales that superstition had connected with the spot. The old tree had been consecrated by the ancient Druids, and was still considered as an object of veneration. It was believed, that around its base, the parted priests were permitted to assemble, and to repeat their sacrifices. And few could pass it, even in the day-light, without pausing to pay some tribute of respect to those whom they imagined its guardians. Edwin was brave, and he had too often confronted danger in many forms to dread it under any; but the new belief that had found its way into Redwald's court, where it had to struggle with the horrors and the bitterest opposition of paganism, had left his mind in that uncertain state—that "halting between two opinions," which made him now shudder when reflection was forced upon him. He rose and paced round the tree, glancing occasionally through the gate over the wide plain on which he knew was freedom, and endeavouring to recollect the few observations he had heard from the strangers who had brought those new doctrines into Britain.

TO BE CONCLUDED.

AGRICULTURAL PURSUITS.

If I have failed to prove that the pursuits of agriculture may be as lucrative as other employments, it will be an easier taks to vindicate their pleasures and their importance. I need not dwell on that retirement, one of the purest enjoyments of this life, and the best preparation for the future, on those healthful occupations, on that calmness of mind, on that high spirit of manliness and independence, which naturally belong to that condition.—These are attractions which must have deep roots in the human heart, since they have in all times fascinated at once the imagination, and won the judgment of men. But I may be allowed to say, that, in this nation, agriculture is probably destined to attain its highest honors, and that the country life of America ought to possess peculiar attractions.—The pure and splendid institutions of this people have embodied the brightest dreams of those high spirits, who, in other times and in other lands, have lamented or struggled against oppression; they have realized the fine conceptions which speculative men have imagined, which wise men have planned, or brave men vainly perished in attempting to establish. Their influence in reclaiming the lost dignity of man, and inspiring the loftiest feelings of personal independence, may be traced in every condition of our citizens; but, as all objects are most distinct by insulation, their effects are peculiarly obvious in the country.

The American farmer is the exclusive, absolute, uncontrolled proprietor of the soil.—His tenure is not from government. The government derives its power from him. There is above him nothing but God and the laws; no hereditary authority usurping the distinctions of personal genius; no established church spreading its dark shadow between him and heaven. His frugal government neither desires nor dares to oppress the soil; and the altars of religion are supported only by the voluntary offerings of sincere piety. His pursuits, which no perversion can render injurious to any, are directed to the common benefit of all. In multiplying the bounties of Providence in the improvement and embellishment of the soil, in the care of the inferior animals committed to his charge, he will find an ever varying and interesting employment, dignified by the union of the liberal studies, enlivened by the exercise of a simple and generous hospitality. His character assumes a loftier interest by its influence over the public liberty. It may not be foretold to what dangers this country is destined, when its swelling population, its expanding territory, its daily complicating interests, shall awake the latent passions of men, and reveal the vulnerable points of our institutions.—But, whenever these perils come, its most steadfast security, its unfailing reliance, will be on that column of landed proprietors—the men of the soil and of the country—standing aloof from the passions which agitate denser communities, well educated, brave and independent, the friends of the government without soliciting its favors, the advocates of the people without descending to flatter their passions; these men, rooted like their own forests, may yet interpose between the factions of the country, to heal, to defend, and to save. *Biddle's Address.*

A Newspaper is *a bill of fare*, containing a variety of dishes, suited to the different tastes and appetites of those who sit down to the entertainment.

Politics are *beef steaks*, palatable to almost every one. Those who prefer them *rare* done choose them from France. Congress and Legislative news are *stuffed meats*. Electioneering is *venison*. Essays, humourous, speculative, moral and divine, are a fine *boiled dish*, where, by a happy commixture in the use of meat and vegetables, a diet is obtained, nutritive, agreeable and healthy. Poetry is *custard*. Marriages are *sweet meats*. Ballads and love-ditties are *plumpuddings*. Anecdotes, conundrums, and epigrams are *spice* and *mustard*. Sometimes there comes along a printer's dun—that is *sour-crout* and *cranberry-tart*.

Superstition and Atheism.—What, I would ask, are the general effects of superstition and atheism upon the happiness and conduct of mankind? Superstition, it is granted, has many direct sorrows; but atheism has no direct joys. Superstition admits fear, mingled with hope; but atheism, while it excludes hope, affords a very imperfect security against fear.—Superstition is never exposed to the dreary vacuities in the soul, over which atheism is wont to brood in solitude and silence; but atheism is sometimes haunted by forebodings, scarcely less confused, or less unquiet than those by which superstition is annoyed. Superstition stands aghast at the punishment reserved for wicked men in another state; but atheism cannot disprove the *possibility* of such a state of men, accompanied by consciousness and fraught with evils equally dreaded in degree, and even in duration, with those punishments. Superstition imposes fresh restraints upon the sensual appetites; but atheism takes away many restraints from those appetites, without throwing equal checks upon those passions, under many circumstances, which may excite them in the minds of votaries. Superstition is eager from a vicious excess of credulity; but atheism is obstinate from an excess of incredulity equally vicious. Superstition is sometimes docile from conscious weakness; but atheism is always haughty from real or supposed strength. Superstition errs and perverts only in consequence of error; but atheism rejects, and, for the most part, disdains to examine after rejection. Superstition catches after appearances; but atheism starts back from realities. Superstition may, in some favorable moment, be awakened to the call of truth; but atheism is generally deaf to the voice of the charmer, 'charm she ever so wisely.'" *Parr.*

To our boyhood wise and virtuous education gives that sweet simplicity and innocence, which melts every serious beholder into affection, and relieves even the savage heart with a momentary feeling of honest approbation. In our youth, it inspires us with such a fine sense of decorum, as makes us shrink from folly with scorn, and from vice with loathing; and it animates us, at the same time, with that unwearied activity of mind, which struggles with every difficulty, and triumphs over every danger. Our manhood it distinguishes by that firmness and dignity of thinking which exalts us from one degree of excellence to another; which causes us to start at the smallest deviation from moral rectitude, and impels us to recover from the shock, by the instantaneous and determined exertions of our whole strength. To old age, which is itself the fruit of a well-spent life, it gives a serenity of mind, which the world can neither bestow or take away—a deep and sincere love of virtue, which finds a pure and perpetual reward in the effects it has wrought on the tempers and manners of our friends and children—a comfortable remembrance of habitual well-doing, which alone can endear to us the days that are passed, and will return no more, or enable us to look on the approach of an unknown world, without solicitude and without dismay. *Parr.*

THE HEARTS WE LOVE.

When zephyrs gently die away,
And all is still and clear around,
And evening shadows dimly play
In forms fantastic o'er the ground—
When naught of discord wounds the ear,
How pleasing is it then to rove!
And, oh! how rapturous to hear
The converse of the hearts we love.

When in the world's cold path we meet,
With bosoms, selfish and confin'd,
And seek in vain that kindly heat,
Which warms the pure, the feeling mind!
Oh, then, how gladly do we turn
From hearts like these, and fondly prove,
That feeling, truth, and honor burn,
And centre in the hearts we love.

And when this world, its smiles, its tears,
And all its visions fade away—
When the pure soul to other spheres,
To brighter worlds, directs its way;
When the last beam that lights the eye
Is turned on realms of bliss above—
How sweet, how soothing then to die,
Reclining on the hearts we love.

"It is impossible not to feel respect towards the smallest institution in which learning is communicated, much more towards its ancient and great repositories. All sources of instruction are among the best earthly things. He must possess more than the *odium theologicum*—more than the blindness of polemical bitterness and stupidity, who does not admit this—who does not venerate the humblest instrument of mental culture. The very horn-book of the school-dame, that first impresses on the callous mind the symbols of knowledge, is as worthy of respect as the sceptre of the monarch. It is the key to all that can command and good men worship."

In age to wish for youth is full as vain
As for a youth to turn a child again